

— ANNUAL —

HEALTH REPORT

OF THE

Hebburn Urban Sanitary District.

1920

BY

E. E. NORMAN, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT HEBBURN FEVER HOSPITAL.

HEBBURN-ON-TYNE :

PRINTED BY SMITH BROS , LYON STREET AND ALBERT STREET.

—

1921.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Hebburn Urban
District Council.**

GENTLEMEN,—

I have pleasure in laying before you my Tenth Annual Health Report.

The Birth-rate was 37.8, and the Death-rate 17.2 per 1,000.

The Infantile Death-rate was 120 per 1,000 births, and remains too high.

As for some years back the town has been seriously overcrowded.

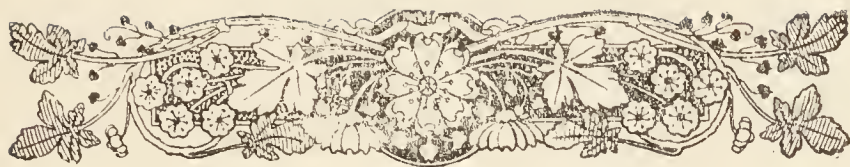
The disposal of the town's refuse has presented much difficulty which has not yet been altogether overcome.

No serious outbreak of Infectious Disease took place during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. E. NORMAN.



ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT.

The Urban District of Hebburn is situated in the North-East corner of the County of Durham, its boundaries being the River Tyne, the Borough of Jarrow, the South Shields Rural District, and the Urban District of Felling. Its area is 1,354.4 acres, but 160.9 of these are under water. The chief industries are shipbuilding and mining, but there are several other factories of almost equal importance. Only a comparatively small part of the district has been built over, so that there is abundant opportunity for future development.

PART I.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The length of time that has elapsed since the census was last taken and the effects of five years of war under any attempt to estimate the number of inhabitants extremely speculative and uncertain. For statistical purposes we may accept the estimate of the Registrar-General who places the figure at 23,450, which in my opinion is too low.

Births.

The total number of births registered was 888, which is the largest number on record. Of these 466 were males and 422 females. Illegitimate births numbered 38, showing 15 males and 23 females. The birth-rate reached the high figure of 37.8 per 1,000.

Deaths.

There were 404 deaths registered (the lowest number since 1916), of whom 229 were males and 175 females. The death-rate

was 17.2 per 1,000, which by a rather curious coincidence happens to be the lowest since 1916. The decline is of course attributable to the comparative absence of influenza.

The following table shows the vital figures for the last five years :—

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Number of Births	736	700	751	744	888
Birth-rate	30.2	26.5	30.7	31.6	37.8
Number of Deaths	350	411	533	451	404
Death-rate	15.6	17.3	24.6	19.9	17.2

Infant Mortality.

The number of infants who died before reaching the age of one year was 107, of whom 61 were males and 46 females. Four of each sex were illegitimate. The death-rate was 120 per 1,000, and shows a distinct improvement over the last few years though still far too high. Appended is a table giving comparative figures for the last ten years.

Year.	No. of Births.	No. of Infant Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 Births.
1911	747	94	125
1912	761	120	158
1913	811	98	122
1914	784	87	110
1915	749	82	109
1916	736	77	104
1917	700	85	121
1918	751	99	131
1919	744	98	131
1920	888	107	120

The principal causes of death (apart from premature birth and congenital mischief) were Chest Diseases (3), Whooping-cough (11), and Diarrhœa (9), and one cannot but think that many if not most of them might have been prevented.

Zymotic Death-Rate.

The number of deaths from Infectious Diseases (not including Tuberculosis, Pneumonia or Influenza) was 32, giving a mortality rate of 1.34 per 1,000.

Disease.	Deaths.			Death-Rate.		
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Measles	1	6	3	0.04	0.26	0.12
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	2	1	...	0.08	0.04
Whooping Cough	10	...	14	0.45	...	0.59
Diphtheria	4	4	3	0.18	0.18	0.12
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	24	16	11	1.10	0.72	0.47
Totals	39	28	32	1.77	1.24	1.34

Comparison with other Areas.

	Birth-Rate	Death-Rate	Infantile Death-Rate
England and Wales	25.4	12.4	80
London and 96 Towns of more than 50,000	26.2	12.5	85
148 smaller Towns of 20,000—50,000	24.9	11.3	80
London	26.5	12.4	79
Hebburn	37.8	17.2	120

Measles.

Only one death was caused by this usually formidable disease, and it occurred in the Victoria Ward in January.

Scarlet Fever.

Although Scarlet Fever was somewhat prevalent, especially during the first six months of the year there was only one death, the victim being a child from the Victoria Ward.

Whooping Cough.

There was an epidemic of Whooping Cough, which lasted from February till July and caused fourteen deaths. Scattered usually impartially throughout the district whooping-cough is not itself a fatal disease, but is prone to become complicated by bronchitis and pneumonia, particularly where the nursing is inefficient and the patient is subjected to variations of temperature.

Diphtheria.

There were three deaths from Diphtheria—one less than in each of the two previous years. They were young children from the Central Ward, and the deaths took place in April, November and December—all died in hospital.

Influenza.

Since the time of the great epidemic sporadic cases of Influenza have appeared at intervals. Seven deaths were caused by the disease, mostly in young adults, and occurred in the West, North, South and Victoria Wards.

Diarrhœa.

The annual outbreak of Summer Diarrhœa failed to appear last year, the lapse being due entirely to the cold and inclement weather and the consequent absence of flies. There were, however, eleven deaths from the disease, and it is of interest to note that ten of them were in the West and East Wards.

Tuberculosis.

There were forty-four deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms), twenty-four being males and twenty females. This is an appreciably less number than in 1919, when there were fifty-six. The West Ward had the greatest number (10), and the Victoria Ward the smallest (2).

Respiratory Diseases.

Bronchitis and other chest diseases were the cause of 107 deaths—rather more than one-fourth of the total number. A rigorous climate, together with a polluted atmosphere, must be regarded as the chief factor in the case.

Alcoholism.

Two deaths were returned as caused by Arrhosis of the Liver, and one was directly ascribed to Alcoholism. All were males.

Violent Death and Suicide.

Fifteen persons met with violent deaths, thirteen males and two females. They were mostly works accidents but included both burning and drowning cases. Three males and one female took their own lives.

PART II.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The removal of Measles from the list of Notifiable Diseases is mainly responsible for a greatly reduced number of notifications being sent in, the number being 292, as compared with 855 in 1919. The heaviest month was May, with 45, and the greatest number in any one ward was 64 in the East.

During the first quarter 78 notifications were received as under :—

Scarlet Fever	25
Diphtheria	5
Pneumonia	14
Erysipelas	1
Ophthalmia	4
Polio-myelitis	1
• Malaria	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	16
Other Tuberculosis	10
	—
Total	78

The second quarter was also the heaviest :—

Scarlet Fever	44
Diphtheria	5
Pneumonia	27
Erysipelas	3
Ophthalmia	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	17
Other Tuberculosis	10
	—
Total	109

In the third quarter there were 52 :—

Scarlet Fever	17
Diphtheria	3
Pneumonia	5
Erysipelas	6
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1
Ophthalmia	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	17
Other Tuberculosis	4
	—
Total	52

In the last quarter there were 55 :—

Scarlet Fever	11
Diphtheria	5
Pneumonia	15
Erysipelas	6
Ophthalmia	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	9
Other Tuberculosis	8
	—
Total	55

It will be noted that for the third year in succession no recognised case of Enteric or Typhoid Fever has occurred. It is true that at the present time Typhoid is far less commonly met with throughout the country than was the case only a few years ago, but it is certainly surprising that a town like ours with its ash-closets

and gross overcrowding should enjoy such prolonged immunity from the disease.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified was 97, all of whom were removed to hospital, and the bedroom, bedding and clothing disinfected. The majority of the cases (59) occurred in school children. For some inscrutable reason the East Ward, though by no means the most populous, invariably presents the largest number of infectious cases—thus 28 were in that ward, the nearest approach being the South and West Wards with 16 each. The notifications were fairly evenly distributed through the year, the highest individual number for any one month being nineteen in May.

Diphtheria.

Eighteen cases were notified, of whom twelve were bacteriologically positive. Seventeen were taken to hospital, the exception being an only child in a commodious house whose notification was not received until convalescence was well established. The West, Central and North Wards were the districts chiefly affected.

Pneumonia.

There were 61 notifications of Pneumonia, Influenza and Acute. The North and East Wards were most effected with fifteen each, while the Victoria Ward had only two.

Tuberculosis.

Fifty-five new cases of Pulmonary and thirty-two of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified showing a reduction in comparison with 1919, when there were seventy-two of the former and forty-seven of the latter. Just over half were children under the age of fifteen. The distribution of the cases was strikingly uniform, the North Ward having twenty-one, the East eighteen, South sixteen and the West and Central each fifteen; the Victoria was an exception and had only two, neither being pulmonary.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

One case of the above-named disease was notified, though it may well be that other cases occurred and escaped detection. The

patient was a boy sixteen years of age, living in the Central Ward and employed by one of the shipbuilding firms as a clerk. He died after a very brief illness, and the exact nature of the disease was determined by means of lumbar puncture *post-mortem*. No clue to the probable source of infection could be found. This is the first case of the kind to be notified in Hebburn for the last twelve years, although the disease is by no means rare.

Fever Hospital.

The total number of patients admitted to the Fever Hospital was 114, of whom 97 suffered from scarlet fever and 17 from diphtheria. The number of deaths was four, one scarlet fever and three diphtheria. The condition of the old wooden block to which I have on former occasions drawn attention gets steadily worse, and is ill-suited for the treatment of patients; it should be scrapped.

The Administration Block has been one of the most overcrowded buildings in the town owing to the presence of the staff of the County Council Sanatorium in addition to our own. At the time of writing the County Authority has undertaken to build six additional bedrooms, and will proceed with the work as soon as the consent of the Ministry of Health has been secured. The Sanatorium contains 24 beds and is reserved for women and girls. During the year 76 patients were admitted in various stages of the disease and there were seven deaths. The results obtained were on the whole distinctly encouraging. The very great importance of treating oral sepsis in these cases has now been officially recognised, and financial help can be obtained by those in need.

PART III.

GENERAL SANITATION.

Recovery from war conditions is slow, and is very clearly going to be a prolonged and tedious process. Much house property has been allowed to deteriorate, and the cost of renewals and repairs is too high to be lightly undertaken. Many of the streets, both front and back, are much in need of attention, and in view of

the heavy expense are quite likely to remain so for some time to come. Overcrowding remains extremely common all over the district, and constitutes the most important sanitary problem of the day. Two hundred and seventy houses are being erected by H.M. Office of Works, and some at least should be occupied before the end of the year. The houses are three and four roomed in type, and will possess gardens front and back. It is proposed to charge nine shillings per week for the former and ten shillings for the latter, with the rates in addition. I am afraid there is a danger that the low-paid man with numerous children may find this expense beyond his means.

Refuse Disposal.

The greatest difficulty has been encountered in securing the satisfactory removal of the town's refuse. Formerly it was nearly all taken to sea, but owing to a variety of causes that method has had to be to a large extent given up, and instead the stuff is led on to the land of the neighbouring farmers, some being tipped into two disused quarries. As I reported last year the Council considered the advisability of erecting a pulveriser, but the idea was abandoned when it was learnt that pulverisation had no sterilising effect on the material. The present system is altogether unsatisfactory, and in the nature of things can only be tolerated as a temporary expedient. Nothing short of a general adoption of the water-carriage system will meet the case, but unfortunately the expense attached makes such a course impossible at present, but the scheme is one that the Council should not lose sight of. A few buildings, mostly shops for the sale of food, have had w.c.'s substituted for ash closets, and it is likely that more will be dealt with.

It is a questionable point whether any advantage is gained by having the scavenging done under cover of night. No doubt the sight and odour are decidedly offensive, but on the other hand there would be less chance of closets being overlooked or the back streets fouled, while more effective supervision is possible in daylight. I believe if the suggestion were given an extended trial the result would prove satisfactory.

Milk.

I have repeatedly found it necessary to find fault with the

conditions under which milk is handled and sold. None is produced in the district, but is imported from as far away as Carlisle, and even from Scotland. The result is that in hot weather the milk becomes unfit for food and has to be poured out, this having been particularly noticeable on Sundays. One cannot help thinking that more care is required in seeing that the tins and other receptacles are kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness. Samples of milk have been tested periodically and certified chemically up to the required standard, but I question whether a bacteriological examination would prove equally satisfactory.

Water.

The water supply is derived from the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company, and has been regular and abundant. Its hardness renders it eminently potable but unsuitable for laundry and domestic purposes.

Infant Welfare.

There are now two health visitors supplied by the Durham County Council, who devote the whole of their time to Hebburn. The Clinic is open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 1-30 to 5 p.m., and the number of infants brought in is surprising. Last year the number on the register was 888, which by a curious chance was exactly the same as the number of births registered. That must not be taken as meaning that every baby born was brought to the Clinic, our list includes any child up to the age of five years, but it does mean that a very high percentage came.

The following statistical figures are of interest:—

888 children made 1,752 attendances.

4,681 lbs. of dried milk were sold; also

3 cwts. of Numol,

124 packets of Lactagol,

15 lbs. chemical food.

It is very evident from the above that the Clinic is appreciated by the mothers whom it was established to assist, and that the work done has a real and definite value.

Nursing Association.

It is surprising that a town of the size and importance of Hebburn should not possess a Nursing Association, more especially when there is hardly a hamlet in the county so situated. The lessons of the Influenza epidemic have soon been forgotten. An attempt was made by Councillor Keenleyside and a few others, with the promise of financial support from the Council, to set one up, but the amount of popular support accorded to the proposal was extremely disappointing. However, a Committee was formed and it may be hoped that popular apathy will eventually be overcome and the scheme carried to a successful issue.

Lodging Houses.

Hebburn possesses two lodging houses, both being in the West Ward. There is in addition, Palmers Hostel, a large building with 376 cubicals, built during the war and ever since fully tenanted. There is no doubt that the Hostel has done much to relieve overcrowding locally, and has also met a distinct want by providing a really good low-priced restaurant, which is open to others besides residents.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN HEBBURN URBAN DISTRICT, 1920.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males.	Females.
All Causes—Civilians only.	229	175
1 Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...
2 Small-pox ... ..	...	...
3 Measles	2	1
4 Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	1
5 Whooping-Cough	9	5
6 Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	...	3
7 Influenza	3	4
8 Erysipelas	1	1
9 Pulmonary Tuberculosis	14	14
10 Tuberculous Meningitis	6	5
11 Other tuberculous diseases	4	1
12 Cancer, malignant disease	10	9
13 Rheumatic Fever	3	5
14 Meningitis.	2	4
15 Organic Heart disease	11	13
16 Bronchitis	22	15
17 Pneumonia (all forms)	36	28
18 Other respiratory diseases	2	4
19 Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	5	6
20 Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1	...
21 Cirrhosis of Liver	2	...
21a Alcoholism	1	...
22 Nephritis and Bright's Disease	3	4
23 Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...
24 Parturition, apart from No. 23 ... ..	...	4
25 Congenital debility, etc.	22	9
26 Violence, apart from Suicide	13	2
27 Suicide	3	1
28 Other defined diseases	50	35
29 Causes ill-defined or unknown	4	1
Special causes (included above)		
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	...
Poliomyelitis .....	...	...
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	61	46
Illegitimate	4	4
Total Births	466	422
Legitimate	451	399
Illegitimate	15	23
Population for Births and Deaths	23450	

Annual Return of Infectious Diseases for 1920.

Notifiable Disease	At Ages.—Years.								January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	W	C	N	E	V	S	Removed to Hospital
	under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 up.	at all ages																			
Ophthalmia Neoratorum...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	3	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	22	59	15	1	...	...	97	6	12	7	16	19	9	4	3	10	5	3	3	16	13	12	28	12	16	97
Diphtheria ...	...	2	15	1	...	...	...	18	1	...	4	1	...	4	1	...	2	...	2	3	4	5	5	...	1	3	17
Pneumonia ...	...	4	14	14	22	6	1	61	3	8	3	5	13	9	2	2	1	4	5	6	9	9	15	15	2	11	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	1	2	5	6	2	16	1	...	...	2	1	...	3	1	2	4	...	2	1	6	3	2	...	4	...
Polio-myelitis ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria Fever ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Cerobro Spinal Meningiuis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	...	1	21	17	13	3	...	55	6	5	5	4	7	6	7	3	3	1	7	1	9	9	9	15	...	13	...
Non-Pulmonary	1	8	14	6	1	2	...	32	1	4	5	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	6	1	6	6	12	3	2	3	...
Totals	1037	125	5644	17	3	292	...	...	1932	27	32	45	30	21	10	21	15	24	16	46	50	60	64	19	53	114	...

Report of Inspector of Nuisances.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,—

I beg to submit to you my Fourth Annual Report upon the work of the Sanitary Department for the year 1920.

The district has been systematically inspected for the detection of nuisances, resulting in the service of 1,178 Informal Notices for the abatement of nuisances.

All notices were complied with.

A summary of notices which have been served during the year for the abatement of Nuisances will be found on page 22.

The tabulated returns do not, of course, show all the nuisances abated, as many minor nuisances are abated in consequence of personal interviews with the persons responsible.

The supervision of work, such as repairs to and re-construction of drains, the removal of Fever patients to Hospital, disinfection and inspection of infected houses, and the supervision of night scavenging, occasioned a considerable expenditure of time and labour.

I take the opportunity to express my appreciation of the satisfaction in which Mr. Nutt, Assistant Inspector, has discharged his respective duties during the year.

I am, yours truly,

ROBERT McKELLAR,

Inspector of Nuisances.

General Sanitary Work.

During the year 1,178 Informal Notices for the abatement of nuisances were served.

Four Statutory Notices were served by order of the Council; these notices were for the conversion of privy ash-pits and box-closets into water closets.

In no case was it necessary to resort to legal proceedings.

Privy Accommodation and Conversion of Ashpits.

The policy of substituting water-closets for ashpit privies, one of the chief sources of food contamination will cease to exist.

Additional protection will thus be afforded to child life, and a possible reduction of Diarrohea which invariably visits the town during the hot season.

All new houses are provided with water-closets.

The following table shows the number of sanitary conveniences in the District.

			Privy Ash-pits.	Privy Box-closets	Water- closets.	Total.
WEST WARD	...	...	9	593	46	648
CENTRAL WARD	...	..	...	658	41	699
NORTH WARD	...	...	...	760	24	784
EAST WARD	...	..	14	650	16	680
VICTORIA WARD	...	...	2	734	67	803
SOUTH WARD	...	...	16	484	129	629
TOTALS			41	3879	323	4243

Situation of premises where privy ashpits and box-closets have been demolished and water closets substituted.

	Ashpits.	Box Closets.	Water Closets.
5, Bede Buildings	— ...	1 ...	1
6, Bede Buildings	— ...	1 ...	1
57, William Street	— ...	1 ...	2
63, Tennant Street	— ...	1 ...	2
30, Carr Street	— ...	1 ...	1
80, Argyle Street	— ...	1 ...	1
School Buildings	— ...	1 ...	2
128, Argyle Street	— ...	1 ...	1
2, Victoria Road (E.)	— ...	1 ...	1
113, Argyle Street	— ...	1 ...	1
Hebburn House	— ...	2 ...	2
Engineer's House, Quality Row ...	— ...	1 ...	1
Palmers House, Newton Villas ...	1 ...	— ...	—
Albion House	— ...	1 ...	—

Removal and Disposal of Refuse.

During the year 6,868 tons of town refuse have been barged to sea; 1,620 tons have been deposited on land tips; and 1,519 tons tipped in quarries situated at the South and East of the district.

Ashpits and box-closets were cleansed during the night, with the exception of ashpits and boxes in the Pelaw Main district.

844 loads were re-tipped from land adjoining hopper.

This work has been carried out in a very satisfactory manner.

Trade Refuse.

Trade refuse is collected once every day.

During the summer months I would recommend a special collection of Butchers' and Fishmongers' refuse.

Slaughter Houses.

There are six Slaughter Houses in the district. These premises are inspected as regularly as is possible, and on the whole they have been maintained in a satisfactory manner.

These premises were lime-washed four times during the year. No structural improvements have been effected.

Factory and Workshop Act.

There are 12 workshops in the district in which the following trades are carried on :—

Milliners	3
Dressmakers	2
Tailors	1
Plumbers	1
Bakers	2
Joiners	4
Laundry	1
	—
	14

Factories and Workshops in the district were regularly inspected.

The following are the general character of the defects found on inspection :—

Ventilation Defective.
 Lighting Defective.
 Closet Accommodation Defective.
 Yard Paving Defective.
 Uncleanliness.
 Internal Disrepair.
 External Disrepair.

Infectious Disease.

During the year 292 notifications of Infectious Disease were received from the Medical Officer. In each case the premises were inspected and the sanitary condition recorded and particulars respecting to the history of the case were reported to the Medical Officer.

Patients removed to Hospital	114
Houses Inspected	110
Houses Disinfected	110
Clothing and Bedding Disinfected (lots)	107
Visits to Infected Houses	342

Palmers Hostel.

These premises provide accommodation for 376 lodgers, and

are fitted with baths, steam laundry, and separate cubicles for each lodger. Several visits have been made to these premises. The removal of refuse from these premises is carried out by the Council workmen.

The total number of cubicles in the Hostel is 376.

North Block	.....	111 cubicles.
West	„	..... 154 „
South	„	..... 111 „

Cowsheds.

There is only one Cowshed in the district. The general condition is on the whole satisfactory. This cowshed has been regularly cleansed and lime-washed during the year.

Dairies and Milkshops.

These premises have been frequently inspected, and in a few instances the occupiers have been warned against exposing milk to contamination.

Summary of Principal Inspections Made.

Reason of Inspection.	No. of Inspections.
Dwelling-houses.	
General Inspections	2400
House Town Planning Act Inspections	150
Overcrowding of dwellings	500
Dilapidated houses, etc.	24
Defective paving and cementing	10
Defective yard surfaces	96
Lime-washing of passages and staircases	33
Dilapidated out-houses	204
Keeping of poultry in back-yards	50
Dirty houses	10
Sanitary Conveniences.	
Conversion of ashpits into water-closets	—
Conversion of cell-privies into water-closets	48
Conversion of dry ashpits into Quine Ash receptacles ...	48
Overflowing of cell-privies	300
Defective cell-privy cleansing doors	299
Defective cell-privy seats	21
Privy buildings to repair	69

Summary of Principal Inspections Made (continued).

Reason of Inspection	No. of Inspections.
Drainage.	
New houses, drains tested	—
Choked drains	140
Inspecting and testing reconstruction of defective drains	50
Drains tested on complaint	6
School drainage	4
Defective sink waste pipes, gullies, etc.	69
Offensive Deposits.	
Pond and rubbish burning, etc.	50
Accumulation of manure, etc.	268
Water Supply.	
Absence of water	32
Defective fittings	32
Registered and Licensed Premises.	
Slaughter houses	274
Cow byres	12
Milk purveyors	174
Common lodging house	104
Infectious Diseases.	
Cases removed to hospital	114
Visits re disinfection	476
Removing bedding to disinfector	148
Disinfection of rooms	153
Schools specially disinfected	11
Number of houses disinfected	153
Scarlet fever	97
Diphtheria	17
Enteric fever	—
Phthisis	36
Typhus fever	—
Measles	—
Factory and Workshops Act.	
Inspection of workshops	40
Workplaces	40
Total	6762

Summary of Notices Served for the Abatement of Nuisances.

	Informal Notices.	Statutory Notices.	Complied with.
Privy-ashpits, to substitute water-closets (Section 39, Public Health Amendment Act, 1907)	—	—	—
Box-closets, to substitute water-closets (Section 36, Public Health Act, 1875).	—	4	4
Ashpits, to substitute ash receptacles (Section 36, Public Health Act, 1875).	—	4	4
Water-closet fittings (basin, etc., defective)	1	—	1
Privy buildings, to repair	23	—	23
Privy seats, to repair	7	—	7
Privy cleansing doors, to repair	93	—	93
Privy overflowing upon back streets	130	—	130
Privy buildings, to cleanse	5	—	5
Drains defective, to repair or re-construct	36	—	36
Sink waste-pipes, to repair and trap	23	—	23
Yard surfaces, to repay or relay	32	—	32
Yard surfaces, to cleanse	11	—	11
Houses dirty, to cleanse	4	—	4
Passages and staircases, to cleanse and limewash	11	—	11
Roofs, to repair	67	—	67
Passages and staircase, to repair	40	—	40
Spouting, to repair	83	—	83
Floors, to repair and ventilate	34	—	34
Ceilings, to repair	33	—	33
Walls, damp, to repair	80	—	80
Water supply, to provide	8	—	8
Overcrowding, to abate	—	—	—
Animals improperly kept	—	—	—
Offensive accumulations, to remove	6	—	6
Manure, to remove periodically	67	—	67
Out-houses, to repair	51	—	51
Windows, to repair sash cords, etc.	114	—	114
Yard walls, to repair	9	—	9
Room walls, to repair	20	—	20
Scullery sinks, to repair	15	—	15
Garbage on streets	32	—	32
Limewash, slaughter houses	18	—	18
Limewash, cowsheds	2	—	2
Ice Cream Premises	10	—	10
Scullery Benches to repair	11	—	11
Smoky Chimneys	4	—	4
Common Lodging Houses	4	—	4
Limewashing Outhouses, etc.	200	—	200
Miscellaneous	84	—	84
Totals	1382	8	1382

